

TERMS:

For subscription, \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance, for six months, 75 cents. Advertisements inserted at one dollar per square of one inch or less for the first insertion and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries, notices exceeding five lines Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, when admissible, and Announcements of Candidates will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirements of Cash Payments.

CRIME.

The killing of T. L. Brayton, near Central, in Pickens County, is a subject of deep regret, both on account of the country at large and the reported peaceable character of the deceased. It will create strong feeling in the North and is calculated to keep up old animosities. It has been said by a Northern correspondent that the insecurity of life in the South is the greatest obstacle to immigration to the South, and some have estimated that there are fifteen murders in the South to one in the North, in proportion to population. We do not believe this, but our criminal courts show too plainly that homicide, both here and in the North, are far too frequent. The great cities of the North are theatres of the most horrible crimes and they appear of frequent occurrence, but in the country murder is uncommon. In our sparse and well governed population they ought to be still less frequent.

Brayton is represented by the Press of Greenville, where he has lived over three years, as a worthy citizen, disposed to peace and as merciful in the enforcement of the law as his duty would permit. His remains received proper honor at the hands of the church and of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member. His being an officer of the Government, in the proper discharge of his duties, tends to aggravate the crime, and render his killing more obnoxious to law abiding citizens here and elsewhere, especially if the facts of the killing were such as reported. We have heard but one side of the story and if it be true the killing is called wilful murder. He, it seems, went to arrest McDow, while others were left to watch the stillhouse. He talked with McDow, the warrant was shown to him and when he said he would or could not go to Greenville that day, Brayton reasoned with him on obeying the mandate of the law and that the offense with which he was charged was light compared with that of resisting an officer. While Brayton was walking about the yard, expecting submission by McDow, it seems some one from the house fired on Brayton, the ball passing through the heart and producing instant death. It is said McDow then followed the other parties to Central, told what he had done and was permitted to escape without any attempt at arrest. This is substantially the story of the parties who accompanied Brayton and as gathered from citizens, by those who went after the body. It is said also that McDow had been running a still in a mile of Central for nearly three years, and Mr. Brayton and posse went with a warrant to enforce the law. We hope to hear many of these statements modified by future reports, more full and reliable than those gathered in the heat of excitement.

Why are these murders of such frequent occurrence in our sister county? We can recall Mitchell, Mayland and assassinated in the public road; then of Looper, who killed and was killed by a liquor peddler; then of Judd, who was shot and killed by revenue officers; then of Kelley, who was wounded recently; and now of Brayton, killed by McDow. It seems there is a special feeling of hostility in Pickens between the revenue officers and some of the people, and we can only account for it on the injustice, I might say, of the United States Statutes, exempting revenue officers from trial in the State courts for offences committed by them while on duty. In all cases this encourages oppression, leads to killing and makes the citizen feel justified in killing by way of defense. In no case has any official of the revenue been tried in the State courts, but generally getting their cases transferred they go Scot free. Whether the statutes be just or not they are certainly neither wise nor promotive of peace, and we think should be repealed. We believe our juries would find a just verdict under the law in all such cases, and in knowing the law would protect their rights, the citizen would have no cause for taking the law into his own hands. We do not think such a feeling justifiable, but still we think it has much to do with the lawlessness of the past.

We are glad to say that for ten years, yea not since the war, has a citizen been killed by, or killed a revenue officer in this county. We have heard reports occasionally of improper acts by officers, but we know of none being verified. Some of our people have engaged in illicit distilling, but have always yielded to the law, when found out, and we hardly think an officer in this county would feel it necessary to go armed to arrest any reported moonshiner. At this time there is little if any illegal making or traffic of liquors in this county. We know of no case even by rumor, but if one were known the party should yield to the law.

Judge Nathan Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, died at Portland, Maine, on Tuesday, July 25.

The New York Legislature

Has elected two United States Senators to succeed Messrs. Conkling and Platt in the persons of Warner Miller and E. G. Lapham. The work was completed on the 22d instant, over two months after the resignation of the New York Senators, and after a contest never surpassed in bitterness by any party. On the result being announced the branches were healed nominally and the Republican party professed again to stand on the old terms of unity and amity.

The New York Sun, in commenting on these parties, says of them the following:

"Neither Mr. Lapham nor Mr. Miller is a great man—so far as they have given us opportunity to judge of their size. Neither of them is an orator—so far as can be judged by anything that is known of their speeches, if either of them ever made a speech. Neither of them has been a leader of the Republican party—so far as its leadership is anywhere on record. Neither of them has identified himself with any public policy, though one of them, if not both of them, could tell an interesting story of the profitability of private policy in political life."

The same journal says of Lord Roscoe: "We have nothing in common with those who rejoice over the fall of Roscoe Conkling for personal reasons, or in any spirit of exultation or petty triumph. We remember him as a true patriot during the war, &c. But while, personally, we might pause to drop a tear into his political grave, for the sake of the country, we rejoice over his downfall:

I. Because in him falls the foremost enemy of the freedom of the press in America. II. Because in him falls one of the inventors and the chief promoter of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission, which defrauded the people of the United States out of their own choice for President for four years, inaugurating the unelected Hayes in place of the elected Tilden.

III. Finally, and above all else, because in Roscoe Conkling falls the leader of the Third Term party, who would overthrow the free Constitution of the United States and erect an empire on its ruins.

Down, down forever, with all such men! Mr. Conkling was no doubt one of brightest minds in the United States Senate and exercised a wide influence in his party and over the whole country. His loss to his party is great and in the election of his successor the great State of New York seems only to be represented in name.

The Weather

Has continued hot and dry for weeks. While we may have had every summer a few days of hot weather similar to this, still no one will hardly say they can remember consecutive weeks of hot nights and days, which threatened to destroy all vegetation. In addition we have had in eight or ten weeks but one rain, a heavy washing shower two weeks ago. Everything now indicates rain and cooler weather. If it comes it can hardly benefit those about Walhalla as to crops. Upland corn can make nothing so early and on lowlands hardly a half yield is probable. Cotton, too, is dwarfed. If frequent rains sets it to growing it may shed the little fruit it will bear. It may take on yet large weeds, but it will be too late to mature the fruit. It is useless to talk about vegetables. Gardens are destroyed. The Irish potatoes which grew in the early spring are almost cooked in the ground. We are glad to see that in the larger part of the county crops have suffered but little and the prospect is better than usual for a good yield. Generally they have had good rains and this kept them growing even amid the hot weather.

Whiskey and Pistols in Oconee.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.] Perhaps no county in the State has been more directly benefited than Oconee by the Acts of the Legislature prohibiting the carrying of concealed deadly weapons and the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated towns and villages. Both of these measures have been strictly enforced with very gratifying results, and from facts collected by a representative of the News and Courier during a recent visit to that section of the State, it appears that the whiskey trade of the county has been reduced at least two thirds, and that every violation of the concealed weapon law has been promptly and effectively punished. The result of all this can be seen in the general prosperity of the county, the large advance in the price of real estate, the influx of a superior population, the establishment of new industrial enterprises and increased educational facilities.

There are now only two licensed government distilleries in the county, and whiskey is only sold at Walhalla. Twelve months ago there was not an illicit distillery in the county, and so far as the revenue officials are informed there are now no violations of the laws in this direction. In the revenue district, comprising the counties of Oconee, Pickens and Anderson, of which Mr. H. H. Jilison, is the Deputy Collector, where there were twelve distilleries before the passage of the State license law there are now not more than four. Of course all this is very encouraging to the friends of temperance, and there is a growing feeling in favor of the absolute prohibition of the sale and manufacture of whiskey. There are many who do not go so far, but who advocate the cultivation of the vine, (for which the soil and climate of Oconee are especially adapted) and the distillation of light wines.

The barrooms at Walhalla have paid all their license fees, State, county and Federal, and are now running under the full sanction of the law. The special State license has reduced the number of liquor shops in the county, diminished the quantity of liquor sold, and occasioned a better respect for the laws and a fuller enforcement of all their provisions.

Those who have engaged in the manufacture of "crooked" whiskey belong to the poorest class of the population, and do not represent any of the better elements of so-

ciety. Good citizens have opposed the violation of the Revenue laws, however obnoxious, while regarding them as bearing with great severity upon the small farmers of the mountain ranges. There is just one point that we wish to bring out, and it is that what the United States Government, with armed bands of Revenue officers, paid detectives and bribed witnesses could not accomplish, even with the sympathy and co-operation of the State officials, the State government has been able to do by State authority, without the expenditure of a dollar or the loss of a single drop of blood. And the moral of this lesson is that within her own borders and in the administration of her own trusts, acting under her own Constitution and by virtue of her own legislative enactments, the State is, as ought to be the case, more powerful than the General Government at Washington.

Shut Them Up.

The bill before the Georgia Legislature to shut up lunatic murderers for life is very favorably received by the press. The Charlotte Observer says of it: "This law ought to be passed, not only in Georgia but in every State in the Union. The plea of insanity has become so common as to attract general remark and general derision. The more atrocious and inexcusable the crime, the more certain is the plea of insanity. Thus murder trials become ghastly farces and the ends of justice become matters of mockery and ridicule. The murderers so acquitted are often turned over to their friends at once or sent temporarily to an insane asylum where they pass the time as privileged guests and subsequently are turned loose, restored to freedom and to sanity. Let it be understood that a successful plea of insanity means confinement in an insane asylum for life and that plea will be very seldom put in. Murderers would, as a rule, rather take their chances at swinging from a rope than pass their lives thus. With such a law there will be fewer so-called insane men and fewer murderers."

Is the End at Hand?

In Paris on the 14th of July, during the grand parade in the Champ de Mars, the grass took fire beneath the feet of the troops and it was found necessary to extinguish the flames by means of carts. The cable tells us that the great heat at the gay capital of the world continues and that every body who can leave has deserted the city in search of some cooler abode. From London come similar accounts of an overwhelming wave of solar heat, and Madrid is forcibly described as a "fiery furnace." Indeed all over Western Europe the sun blazes with consuming power, the cities are ovens and the crops wither in the parched fields. On this side of the Atlantic the same fiery weather prevails. For a month past deaths from heat have formed an important item in the bills of mortality of our Western cities, and last week 500 deaths were reported in Cincinnati alone. In our own State the thermometer has reached 108 in Spartanburg and 110 in Greenville; and right here in breezy Charleston, yesterday, it climbed to 104, a figure that it has never before reached within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Everybody is asking what it all means. Has the earth got entangled in the Comet's tail?—News and Courier, 23d instant.

A \$10 Premium Offered for the Best Collection of Native Timbers.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Sometime ago I wrote an article for your paper, offering my services to gather up and send to Columbia for the Department of Agriculture specimens of the agricultural, mechanical and other products of our county, for the purpose of having the county well represented at the Atlanta Exhibition in October next.

I am very sorry that our people have paid so little attention to this very important matter. A few gentlemen have sent to me specimens of grasses, which have been forwarded to the Department. This is all that has been done. It is a shame that a county so thoroughly adapted to agriculture, manufacturing, mining, &c., should not do more by its citizens in making use of this opportunity of advertising the great advantages which the county possesses.

No county is richer in all those elements which, if industriously utilized, will create wealth and bring ease and comfort to every household. What we want is more men, more labor, to develop the great capabilities of our soil, our forests, our minerals, &c. This can only be done by letting the world know what is in our midst, so that immigrants from the Old World and elsewhere may be invited to our county by these many advantages.

With this in view I offer a prize of ten dollars to the person who will bring to the office of Keith & Verner by the 31st of August next the best and most numerous collection of our native timbers. The timber must be selected in a way as to exhibit to the best advantage its bark and texture. It should be sawed into blocks of eight inches in length. Three impartial judges will be selected by the undersigned to decide which is the best lot presented in the contest for the prize.

In offering this premium I hope not to discourage the sending in of specimens of other products.

Small quantities of wheat, oats, rye, barley, clover, &c., if sent to me will be forwarded to Columbia with the greatest pleasure.

I would suggest also that specimens of cotton, from the first pickings and cotton, as soon as ripe, be handed to me.

I offer the prize for timber in order that the attention of manufacturers of farming implements, carriages, buggies, wagons, &c., may be directed to our county.

Hoping that enterprising gentlemen in every township of our county may pay some attention to this important matter, I am yours, truly, G. WANNER.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Philadelphia Police Department. The Philadelphia Ledger of December 20, 1880, mentions among many others, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given, Esq., who said he used St. Jacobs Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

Batesburg, S. C., went dry in its late municipal election.

Union Meeting.

The second union of the Fork Association will convene with New Bethel Church on Friday before the second Sunday in August next, 1881. Introductory sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. E. L. Sisk or his alternate, Rev. R. Cobb. Missionary sermon by Rev. H. N. Hays or his alternate, Rev. S. Y. Jameson.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

Friday—What is being conformed to the world? To be opened by Rev. J. H. Stone.

Saturday morning—What are the best evidences of regeneration? To be opened by Rev. J. M. Sanders.

Saturday evening—Which will conduce most to the prosperity of the church and the glory of God annual or indefinite calls of the pastor? To be opened by James W. Bearden.

E. L. SISK, Chairman.

[Quincy (Ill.) Daily Herald.] Speaking "By the Card."

C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich., favors our correspondent with the following: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from most of the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first application I used fully half a bottle, and immediately dropped all other treatment and confined myself to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about my business and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this statement when and where it suits.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The main exhibition building for the great International Cotton Exposition will be 720 feet long, 90 feet deep, with a cross wing 400 feet long and of the same depth. The vast floor space furnished in this building will be more than duplicated in the auxiliary buildings that will be placed in various parts of the grounds. There are now engaged at work upon the several buildings from 150 to 200 hands, and this number will be added to as new buildings are started. The executive committee have resolved to build a large hotel containing from 250 to 300 rooms, for the accommodation of the crowds of visitors who will attend the fair.

At a meeting of the representatives of Southern railways interested in the exposition on Wednesday the following gentlemen were present: C. D. Owens, Savannah, Florida and Western; H. M. Cottingham, Cincinnati Southern; W. J. Houston, representative of the Pope of the associated lines of Virginia and the Carolinas; J. B. Killebrew, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; C. C. McPhail, Piedmont Air Line; H. W. Wilda, Louisville and Nashville; R. H. Richards, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia; B. W. Wrenn, Western and Atlantic. On motion of Mr. Owens, of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Railroad companies here represented hail with pleasure the opportunity presented by the International Cotton Exposition for showing to the people of the Union and the world the vast and various products of the Southern country, and the natural advantages of the sections and agriculturalists and the employment of capital, and we will aid the objects of said exposition to our fullest ability.

Space in the railroad building was then bespoken by the representatives present to an amount showing the necessity of erecting another and equally commodious building for the accommodation of the roads yet to hear from.

The Baby President.

There is nobody who did not understand that grief stricken old lady, the mother of the President, when she said: "How could anybody be so cold hearted as to attempt to kill my baby?" Her baby! The chief magistrate of fifty millions of people. Her baby! The grandest figure before the world, the full armed type of American manhood, physically and intellectually the superior of any class of any people on earth. And yet to her he was not the representative of the people in Congress, not the Senator from Ohio, not even the President of the United States, in all his dignities and honors, he was her baby still. How in that mother's scope. Honors, titles, offices were nothing. His first claim to her consideration was the fact that he was her baby and she could no more comprehend intimacy to him as President than injury to him as a child. How wonderful, how inexplicable is the mother's love! We call it instinct, but it is the link that binds the world together. Oppressed, the shrinking woman becomes a tigress, and dies for her offspring rather than desert it. Over disgraces, over crime, over home afflictions, and over all other ties, it rides and rules, defying fate and scorn and death. It was the art of a master that made Lady Macbeth say: "I have given suck, and know how tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me."

Before this sorrowing old lady the world stands uncovered in reverence, in sympathy and in tears. We had not thought of him as ever anybody's baby, but he was and is and there is a grief in that fond old mother's heart surpassing all that the nation feels.

HONORED AND BLAMED.—When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining a few well known valuable remedies, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoveries of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as bone factors.—Democrat.

Atlanta, Ga., affords conspicuous evidence of the substantial rapidity with which the South has recuperated from the war-dissolution. Sixteen years ago that city was in ruins, without trade or business to any extent. Now it has a population 43,000 and is the terminus of six railroads, with two more in process of construction. It has a hotel that cost \$675,000. Its waterworks supply is 40,000,000 gallons daily. There is also a rolling mill with 500 workmen, a cotton mill of 10,000 spindles and an opera house with a capacity for 2,000 persons. The churches are 42 in number, 19 of them belong to colored people, and there are seven free grammar schools supported by the State. And the best of all this is that it has been accomplished by the industry and enterprise of Atlanta's own citizens, who have been chosen to show in this way their devotion to Southern interests rather than by dabbling in the dirty water of national politics.

Col. Boykin, immigration agent for South Carolina, is receiving letters from all parts of the State expressing perfect satisfaction at the work and behavior of the German immigrants recently sent out.

Deaths in Charleston last week—whites 13; colored 31.

There is hardly any difference in the looks of the twin Bowers, of Janesville, Wis., but one is a drunken loafer while the other is an exemplary Christian. The loafer kissed a woman unbidden in the street and her husband by mistake knocked the Christian down. Her very muscular brother, when this mistake was explained, went out with the avowed purpose of righting the matter by whipping the real offender tremendously; but he met the Christian, refused to believe his protestations that a second blunder was being made and thrashed him so that he almost died.

THE CROP PROSPECTS.—A correspondent of the News and Courier writing from Ridgeway under date of July 20, says: "The state of the crops in Fairfield is deplorable. The oat crop was a failure; wheat was very poor and sweet potatoes were entirely ruined. Gardens were burnt up weeks ago. There are thousands of acres of corn that will not make a peck to the acre, in fact being out down for rough food. Cotton will not make out half a crop; much of it is not out of the soil all night. The forms are dying up on the stalk. What of the future? Liens to the amount of \$150,000 at this place alone—not one fourth will be paid. Not corn enough will be made to last until Christmas. I have been a planter near forty years and this is the most alarming year I ever experienced."

In a recent case before the Court at Greenville, in which Whittier Symmes, Esq., was an interested party, witnesses were introduced who affirmed that he was a man of bad character, and that they would not believe him on his oath. Mr. Symmes introduced evidence in reply, and claimed that this was a personal attack upon himself by persons who were his enemies. Mr. Symmes is a practicing attorney at the Greenville bar.

DRINKING HOUSES.—In the United States there is an average of one for every three hundred and twenty people. California takes the lead, having one saloon for every one hundred inhabitants; Connecticut has one for every two hundred and twenty, Massachusetts one for every two hundred, New York and Pennsylvania one for every two hundred, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland one for every two hundred and twenty, Georgia one for every two hundred, Alabama, South Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi and Virginia one for every six hundred, North Carolina one for every eight hundred, Vermont one for every seven hundred and fifty, and Maine one for every one thousand.

London, July 23.—An earthquake occurred at half past 2 o'clock on Friday in Switzerland and the Eastern part of France. At Geneva bells were rung and houses shaken. At Mages furniture in dwellings was upset and there was a great consternation, but no casualties. It was also severe at Bern, Switzerland, at Lyons and Grenoble, France. Two great thunder storms occurred at Vienna on Thursday and Friday which lowered the almost unendurable temperature prevailing for some days past.

HYMENEAL.

Married, July 21th, 1881, by the Rev. Nimrod Sullivan, Mr. William Alexander Friess to Miss Phoebe Louisa Hyde, all of Oconee County.



ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

June 9, 1881 80-ly

W. J. POLLARD,

NOS. 731 AND 736 REYNOLDS STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND DEALER IN—

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Also Disston's Circular Saws, Rubber and Leather Belting, Steam Pipe, Water and Steam Gauges, Connections, White Fittings, Findings, &c. General Agent for

TALBOT & SONS,
Talbot's Agricultural Engines (on wheels); Portable Engines; Stationary Engines; Tubular and Locomotive Boilers; Turbine Water Mills; Corn and Wheat Mills; Saw Mills; Shingles, Pulleys, Hoses, Hangers and Patent Waterworks; Water-tight Steam Boilers; Vertical Engines; Stationary Engines, (on wheels); Portable Engines, (on wheels); Dairy Engines; (for small buildings); and Vertical Boilers; Saw Mills, &c., &c.

C. & G. COOPER & CO.
Cooper's Self-Propelling (traction) Engines; Farm Agricultural Engines, (on wheels); Portable Engines, (on wheels); Stationary Engines; Locomotive and Return Tubular Engines; Corn and Wheat Mills; Portable Mills; (with portable belt and shaft); Sinter Machines; Dustless Wheel Separators and Out and Weed Extractors; Saw Mills, double and single.

J. W. CARDWELL & CO.
Cardwell Wheat Threshers, Separators and Cleaners; Ground Hog Threshers, Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, mounted and down, Power Corn Shellers and Feed Cutters; Single Binders, Reapers and Mowers; Cultivators and Grain Sowers.

FAIRBANKS & CO.
Manufacturers of the following Machinery:
Nebel & Gould's Improved 100 Cotton Gin; Reid's Patent Automatic Power Screw Press, steam or water power; Engines, Corrugated Girders, &c., REPAIRED IN A WORKMANLIKE MANNER.
For further particulars, circulars, general information, &c., apply to

W. J. POLLARD,
July 7, 1881—34-ly

A gang of tramps have taken possession of Lanan Place, Pa., and are making it very unpleasant for the inhabitants. They have a regular camp and live well, stealing calves, pigs, fowls, hams and vegetables by the wholesale, and begging bread, salt and pepper, and butter from the farmers' wives. They also milk the farmers' cows.

Mississippi County, Mo., is the great watermelon region of the world. Over 4,000 acres are this year devoted to watermelons alone, and the yield is about a car load an acre, so that 4,000 car loads will be shipped to St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Indianapolis. Contracts have been made with many farms at \$110 a car. The general prices run from \$80 to \$100 a car during the season.

The New York Life Insurance Company reports \$12 death claims paid in a single year, amounting to \$1,731,721.37. These premiums cost the insured \$902,383.89, thus making a profit of \$1,039,337.48 for them in the aggregate. This is good for the insured, but in the end will be ruin for the company.

THE UNIVERSITY

—OF—

NORTH CAROLINA.

NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN

AUGUST 25th, 1881.

Combines the advantages of the old Curriculum, with special and extended instruction according to the University system.

Connected with it are schools of LAW, of MEDICINE and of PHARMACY.

Special facilities given for practical studies, such as

Analytical and Agricultural

Chemistry, Land Survey-

ing, Drawing, Book-

keeping, Business

Law, Phonography, &c.

Expenses, including tuition and room rent, \$185 to \$250 per annum.

Address, for catalogue and particulars,

KEMP F. BATTLE, LL. D., President.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 28, 1881 37-21

The Oconee Female

University

WILL open in Walhalla, in large, comfortable rooms, on THURSDAY, September 1st, 1881. Arrangements will be made to graduate young ladies next June. Those preferring only the English course will be graduated in those studies and give a diploma. Those taking the full course of Latin, Mathematics and Natural Science and the English course will be entitled to a diploma in Arts, and the one receiving first honor each year will be awarded a handsome GOLD MEDAL. The most punctual student, no matter to which class she may belong, will be awarded a beautiful gold ring. Full credit will be given each pupil in every class for the public fund. We will, with few exceptions, use the same books as those taught last session in the Walhalla College, as they can be bought much cheaper than new books. We will teach only four studies at one time. Every class will spend daily. Mr. Calhoun having an especially high reputation in Mathematics and Latin, will teach these branches in the various classes. We propose receiving young boys and keeping them under the entire control of Mr. Calhoun. They will be classed separately from the little girls, who will be entirely under Mrs. Cobb's control, in a different part of the institution.

Expenses per month will be as follows: Juvenile, Primary and Academic Classes (tuition \$1; contingent 10 cents. Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes, tuition \$3; contingent fee 20 cents. Extra studies at the customary rates. French, Botany, Drawing, \$1. Wax Work and other Ornamental Branches on the most reasonable terms by Miss Addie Fischesser.

Board at private houses anywhere in town from \$3 to \$10 per month.

Our Music Department will be under the control of one of the finest musicians in the State. Such an opportunity for the cultivation of this accomplishment is seldom afforded any community. Terms per month for Music, Piano and Guitar, \$3; use of instrument 40 cents. Vocal Music, in Classes \$1 per month. German will be taught FREE OF CHARGE.

In offering our services to the public we promise to teach our pupils thoroughly and to train them to act from a high sense of honor, cultivating in them those lovely and refined traits which should adorn the female character and fit them to enter the most elegant society. We also promise strict and good discipline in the boys' department.

Feeling we are well known as teachers in Oconee County we hope to have a liberal patronage. For any further information address:

MR. WM. P. CALHOUN, } Principals.
MRS. SALLIE SLOAN COBB, }
July 28, 1881 37-21

Asheville Female College,

ASHEVILLE, N. CAROLINA, is one of the best and cheapest schools in the South. Favorably located with extensive grounds, walks and commodious buildings. It has an excellent Faculty. Full course and gives thorough instruction. Music a specialty. Good Piano and organ. Prof. W. D. W. G. E. Cunningham, Nashville, Tenn., Prof. R. W. Jones, Oxford, Miss. Send for Catalogue. Address the President, Rev. JAMES ATKINS, JR., or J. A. BRANNEN, Business Supt. July 25, 1881 37-41

BETHEL

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY ACADEMY,

NEAR WASHINGTON, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA.

Prepares for College, University or Business. Recommended for Location, Health, Morality, Scholarship and Discipline. Board, Tuition, and Medical Attendance, (half session.) Address: Catalogue, July, A. G. SMITH, Supt. Bethel Academy P. O., Fauquier County, Va. July 28, 1881 37-111